

Aeronautes saxatalis (Woodhouse).—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

A New Name for *Phaeochroa* Gould.—The name of the genus of Trochilidae now known as *Phaeochroa* Gould (Introduct. Troch., 1861, p. 54; type, *Trochilus cuvierii* De Lattre and Bourcier) proves to be preoccupied by *Phaeochrous* Laporte de Castelnau (Hist. Nat. Ins., II, 1840, p. 108), a genus of Coleoptera. As it seems to be generically separable from *Aphantochroa* Gould and appears to possess no synonym, we propose to call it *Bombornis* (βόμβος bombus; ὄρνις avis) nom. nov., with *Trochilus cuvierii* De Lattre and Bourcier as type. The following species are referable to this genus:

Bombornis cuvierii cuvierii (De Lattre and Bourcier).

Bombornis cuvierii saturator (Hartert).

Bombornis roberti (Salvin).—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

Great Crested Flycatcher in Massachusetts in Winter.—On December 8, 1919, at Nahant Beach, Mass., I found a Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*). The bird was in apparently good condition and quite tame. When alarmed at my close approach it seemed reluctant to leave the immediate vicinity and allowed me to observe it at close range. On the beach, where I first flushed it, was a mass of kelp, washed up by the tide, and covered with hundreds of black insects the size of a common fly. When I walked by, the insects rose in clouds covering my clothes. Upon these insects the bird was feeding, catching them from its perch on the rocks or from a wooden fence that runs along a walk near the beach. It would be interesting to know whether or not it will survive the winter.—CHARLES B. FLOYD, *Auburndale, Mass.*

The Song of the Boat-tailed Grackle.—During a six weeks' trip through central and eastern Florida in January and February, 1917, the writer had numerous opportunities to improve acquaintance with this distinctive grackle (*Megaquiscalus major major*). Here its range is not strictly maritime (as it appears to be elsewhere along the Atlantic Coast from Georgia to Maryland), for it makes its home also about the many bodies of fresh water throughout the interior of the state as far north as the vicinity of Gainesville. It is known everywhere to Florida people as the 'Jackdaw,' a name probably adopted and handed down by the early settlers because they saw in this species some slight similarity to the Old-World Jackdaw (*Colæus monedula*), a small representative of the family Corvidae. The females differ so much in size and color from the resplendent males that they have gained, here and there, a separate appellation; in the Kissimmee region, for instance, they are said to be called 'Cowbirds.'